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The Evening Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1899-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Station, Md.

Kerfoot the Victim-Threat

of Lynching.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 28.-Emma

Kerfoot, the twelve-year-old daughter of

T. F. Kerfoot, lock keeper at lock No. 40

on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, was ter-

terday while on her way to the store at

Mondell's station, on the Norfolk and West-

The child was waylaid and knocked down

by the fiend, who sprang out of a clump of

tushes. By threats of her life and by

choking her he accomplished his purpose

after which he carried her further into the

bushes, where he heaped further indignities

When released the little girl ran

home and told her father, who hasten-ed to Williamsport and gave the alarm.

Crowds were soon in pursuit of the vil-lain. A negro answering the little girl's description of her assailant was arrested

and brought to Hagerstown late last night. News of his arrest had preceded him, and an angry crowd of over 500 assembled to receive him. He was brought here on the

trolley line, and as a precaution against lynching Judge Stake had a cab meet the

Hagerstown and surrounding country

SCIENTISTS MEET WITH SUCCESS.

Harriman Party Discovers New Bay

and Glacier in Alaska.

TACOMA, Wash., July 28.-The party of

scientists who went to Alaska a month

ago as guests of E. H. Harriman of New

York, are meeting with unqualified success.

They made several important discoveries.

Among these is an immense bay extending

inland over twenty miles. At the upper

end of the bay they have discovered a

great glacier, inferior only to Muir glacier

bay. Four other new glaciers which have

nan's glacier. In the bay where the Grand Pacific gla-

MRS. MCKINLEY IMPROVING.

Walks About Plattsburgh.

invited to try his hand at golf, and h

bourne Farms, ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, jr., Walter C. Witherbee and

ably be asked to officiate as one of th

REGARDING NON-SIGNING POWERS.

Their Status in Peace Conference to

Be Determined Later.

THE HAGUE, July 28.-The committee

charged with the duty of drafting the final

acts of the conference met this morning,

with all the principal delegates in attend-

ance. The impossibility was admitted of

arriving at an immediate understanding

regarding the form in which lowers not

signing the convention might adhere to the

quent negotiations, and that the arbitra-tion convention remain open pending set-tlement of the form of adhesion.

The plenary conference met this after-ncon for final acceptance of the arbitration convention, with the preambles. The sig-

the closing of the sitting of the conference

BROWNLOW-EVANS FIGHT AT END.

Commissioner of Pensions and Con-

gressman Agree to Bury Hutchet.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 28 .- A. J

Tyler, United States revenue agent in this

district of Tennessee, who is chairman of

the committee in Representative Waller P.

Brownlow's district, in an interview here

today states that the war that has been

raging in Tennessee for four years between

H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions

and Colonel W. H. Brownlow has been

brought to an end. He says Colonel Brown-

low will not oppose Mr. Evans for delegate-at-large to the next national convention, but will support him if he desires to go. He also said that if Mr. Evans desired

the republican nomination for governor of Tennessee next year the Browning re-publicans would be unanimous for giving it

Mr. Tyler said that the fight in Tenness

between Commissioner Evans and Colonel Brownlow has been distasteful to the ad-ministration at Washington, and that sev-

eral of the closest friends of the adminis

tration have requested that it be stopped.

Major A. W. Wills, postmaster at Nashville, who is the recognized leader of the
Evans forces in Tennessee, and Mr. Tyler

held a consultation at Nashville day before yesterday, and Tyler stated that Major Wills spoke for Mr. Evans, saying the com-

missioner was willing to bury the hatchet and have harmony in the state. The statement given out by Mr. Tyler has

caused a big sensation in this city and all over the state. Republicans are jubilant that peace has been restored, and it is likely that a jollification will be called to take place at Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Ex-Representative Foster V. Brown of this city, who has been slated for delegate-at-large to the national convention is con-

at-large to the national convention in op-position to Mr. Evans, will still be kept in the state. The Brownlow people refuse to give him up, and the delegates will now be W. P. Brownlow, H. Clay Evans, Foster V. Brown and George N. Tillman.

Biennial Convention. W. C. T. U.

convention of the World's Woman's Chris-

this question be left to be settled by

natures will be appended tomorrow

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

different races. The President will

judges.

C. Foote, jr., Walter C. Witherbee and there have entered their yachts for the

ATTSBURGH, N. Y., July 28.-The

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ern railroad.

priod can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

AN ATTACK ON MOCA

Enemies of Dominican Government Trying to Start Revolution.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT HEUREAUX

Creditors of Government Said to Want American Protection.

TROUBLE OVER FINANCES

CAPE HAYTIEN, July 28 .- A report has been received here to the effect that the adversaries of the government attacked Moca last night.

The news of the death of President Heureaux was hardly credited here by the people generally until last evening, when uncubted confirmation was received. Then there was great rejoicing among the Dominican exiles, many of whom live in and around Cape Haytien. These exiles, who were driven out of their country by Heureaux, are now preparing to arm themselves and enter Santo Domingo, where they expect their chief, Don Juan Isidoro Jiminez, to join them.

The Dominican government is making preparations on a large scale to maintain The funeral of President Heureaux of

Santo Domingo took place at 5 o'clock last evening in Santiago de las Cabarellos. The population was panic-stricken, but there

Attack on Moca Confirmed.

FORT DE FRANCE, July 28.-The funeral services over the remains of President Heureaux, which took place at Santiago de las Cabarellos at 5 o'clock last evening. were attended by a large number of people, and were conducted with great solem

The body, which had lain in state throughout the day, was buried in the cathedral. The governor of the province superintended the public mourning. Yes-terday throughout the island cannon were fired hourly and flags were placed at half mast on all public buildings. The govern-ment has issued a decree ordering a period of national mourning for nine days.

The city of Santo Domingo is in a state of great unrest and business is entirely suspended. The people fear an outbreak. Last night a band of armed men attacked Moca, where President Heureaux was kill-ed, and fired a number of shots. It is reported that the forces supporting the as-sassin have been augmented considerably. The government has taken measures to put

down the threatened insurrection. There was another meeting yesterday of the creditors of the government to con-sider propositions made to them last Tuesday for the consolidation of the interior debt. The creditors will probably accept certain of the government's propositions, but will refuse others. The meeting broke up without any definite decision having been reached. The government will now make new propositions to the creditors.

Talk of American Protectorate.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.-Private advices received by mail from Hayti state that at the conference between the Hayof the nation on Tuesday the latter refused to accept the proposals for consolidation of the interior debt, because they had despaired of accomplishing a permanent basis financial prosperity under present co.

It is added that the creditors have determined to agitate for an American protec-torate, to which end they are willing to dr.ve the country into hopeless bankruptcy and invite the necessary American capital to extricate the country from its embar

Advices from Santo Domingo to a Dominican here describe the existence of a well-planned and widespread plot by ad hereats of Jiminez to depose President Heureaux, which it was thought was sure to succeed. The assassination of President Heureaux is regarded here as an indication of the success of the plot.

Warship Ordered to San Domingo. In view of the unsettled condition of af

fairs in San Domingo, following the assasination of President Heureaux, Secretary Long this afternoon sent telegraphic order. detaching the cruiser New Orleans from the North Atlantic squadron at Newport, and directing that she proceed at once to San Domingo. At the same time an order was sent to the gunboat Machias at St. Thomas to leave for San Domingo, where she will join the New Orleans. These are precautionary measures for the protection of Americans interests on the island.

Large American investments have bee made there, and it is understood that New York parties have an arrangement with the island government giving practica trol of the resources and expenditure nd government giving practical cor the government. It is expected that the New Orleans will be able to leave today New Orleans will be able to leave today.
The Machias has been undergoing some repairs, but these are so well along that it is expected that she will be in San Domingo

waters within a day or two.

The action taken by Secretary Long was not due to the receipt of any official advices indicating possible trouble, but wa due entirely to the desire to be forehanded in dealing with any possible dixturbance growing out of the president's assassina

Minister Powell cabled the State Depart nt this morning from Port au Prince Haiti, simply announcing the assassination of Heureaux by some unknown person be-

and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of

Wednesday. CAUSED BY POLITICIANS.

Paris Papers Explain the Fall in Rentes Yesterday.

PARIS, July 28 .- The Figaro attributed yesterday's fall in rentes to "brokers acting under orders from a political party desiring to make an impression on the public."

The Echo de Paris, the Journal, the Gaulois and other nationalist organs throw the responsibility on the government.

Michigan Miners Demand Advance. MILWAUKEE, July 28-A special from

Ironwood, Mich., says 500 miners employed in the Big Norrie mine have made a demand for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The company is given three days to consider the proposition. It is thought an agreement will be reached without any suble. In all 2,000 men are employed in

The Plague in Poons, India. BOMBAY, July 28 .- There were 151 cases

and 121 deaths from the plague at Poona on Wednesday. The cases include four Europeans.

The rains still hold off and the crops are

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York-Pretoria, from Hamburg; Britannic, from Liverpool.

The Turkish Minister's Departure The Turkish minister, All Ferrouh Bey, leaves tonight for a European trip, and while no official word has been received as to his permanent withdrawal, it is rather expected that he may be transferred to another post.

Result of Expert Investigation of Department of Justice Building.

Absence of Effective Bond Between the Front and Rest of the Structure.

At the request of Attorney General Griggs an expert investigated the condition of the old Department of Justice building. which is now in process of demolition, and has made the following report:

An examination of the old Freedmen's Bank building, until lately occupied by the Department of Justice, and now in process of demolition, proves not only that the fears expressed for the safety of its occupants were fully justified, but that it was menace to public safety as well. While the construction and workman-

ship are in general sound, there is an unaccountable exception in the absence of any effective bond between the Pennsylvania avenue front and the rest of the building. The floors are formed of brick arches between I beams laid parallel to the Pennsylvania avenue front, and, while these beams are well secured to one another by iron rods, there is no tie between this floor construction and the front wall.

To Thrust the Wail Out. The last floor arch being sprung directly

from the last I beam to the front wall, its effect is rather to thrust the wall out than o tie it back. The two brick interior walls unning north and south would, if well bonded with the front wall, and left without large openings in its neighborhood, afford to some extent the necessary tie, but both these walls are pierced within a few inches of the front wall by large doorways

in each story above the first.

These openings destroy the effectiveness of the interfor walls as ties, and the relieving arches over them tend further to thrust the front wall outward.

The result of these influences is shown by the cracks extending from the top of the decrease last mentioned to the ceiling. doorways last mentioned to the ceiling, and thence across the entire central por-tion of the building near the middle of the

last floor arch.

These cracks may be seen in the ceiling of each story above the first, and are much wider in the upper floors than in the lower, indicating that the front wall has already begun to lean forward, and the opening of some of the stone joints on the Pennsyl-

vania avenue front also shows the bulging that has taken place. It appears that this front wall is only retained in place by the bonding of the two end exterior walls.

Consequences if Continued. It is impossible to say how long these walls would continue to be effective in this manner, but if, under the influences already described and the thrust of the roof timbers, the movement already begun should have continued a little further, some of the

consequences may be readily foreseen. The front wail toppiing forward on Pennsylvania avenue would have left the roof timbers unsupported, and the roof, with its two heavy water tanks, would have crashed down, carrying with it the attic floor. It is doubtful whether the iron and floor. It is doubtful whether the iron and brick construction of the floors below, already heavily loaded, would have withstood the impact of this mass. If the fourth-story floor or a portion of it had yielded, its added weight falling on the floor below would have carried it down, and so on to the ground. It appears, then, that the tearing down of the old building removes a danger the extent of which emoves a danger was not suspected, unless by the officers of the department.

RECENT TESTS AT SANDY HOOK.

Explosive Gelatine Shells - Quick-

Firing and Paeumatic Guns Fired. The report of the board of ordnance and fortification on tests recently made at Sandy Hook was made public at the War Department today. One of these was the firing of an Isham shell containing 113 pounds of explosive gelatine. This was fired from a twelve-inch gun with 415 pounds of powder, the shell weighing 1,018 pounds, loaded. No fuse was employed, as it was desired to test the ability of the loaded shell not only to endure with safety the shock of discharge, but also the shock of impact. The result was most satisfactory. These shells are now to be tested against armor plate to complete the tests of ap-

The board witnessed a firing test of the 75 mm. Maxim-Nordenfeldt quick-firing nountain gun. The board says that in gen-eral excellence of design, simplicity of nechanism, and in the ease and quickness it can be operated, dismounted nd mounted, this gun is believed to be suerior to any other of its kind now in serv-ce. The rapidity of aimed fire, and the act that the complete gun and carriage an be carried by four pack mules, are of

special value in field use. The board then inspected fragments of hells in which the high explosive thorite had been used as a bursting charge. A number of shells of different sizes had been loaded with charges of thorite small in quantity compared to other explosives, and the fragmentation was satisfactory. These were fired by electricity. Shells filled with horite, but without fuse, were fired from eight-Inch guns, one against an armor plate and the other into the sea. The thorite harge dig not explode in either case. esults of the tests so far made with this explosive are considered to be very satisactory, both for field and siege projectiles. The board at this same time tested the Simms-Dudley powder pneumatic guns of ive-inch and two-and-one-half-inch caliber. The projectiles were loaded with explosive gelatine bursting charges. The Merriam gelatine bursting charges. The Merriam ruse, which was used in these projectiles, has proven both safe and reliable.

The committee on high explosives has prepared a program to subject thorite to final test in order to fully establish its These tests will include chemical analysis, safety of handling, storage effect, effect of moisture, heat and cold, power and kind of detonator, fragmentation of shells and explosive chamber, subterra tests in comparison with other explosives, and, in act, all other conditions required by the ance board.

signed by Gen. Miles, presi-The report is sign lent of the board.

LAHN'S ENGINE DISABLED. The Steamer, However, Signaled She

LONDON, July 28.-The British steamer Europe, Capt. Tubb, from New York July 17 for London, passed the Lizard today and reported that in latitude 50, longitude 10. she sighted the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn. The Lahn was stopped and signaled that her engine was out of order, but was expected to be set right soon and to assistance was required.

The Lahn sailed from Southampton for New York on July 26, at 5:30 p.m.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.

Run Over by a Passenger Train Near Burke's Station.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 28.-The northbound Chesapeake and Ohio passenger train No. 2 over the Southern railroad, which reaches here about 6 o'clock, struck and instantly killed an unknown white man and instantly killed an unknown white man near Burke's station in Fairfax county this morning. Inquiry at that place showed that the unfortunate was young and of medium build. He was unknown to the people of Burke's, and it is supposed was a tramp. A coffin was sent out from this city and the remains will probably be interred this evening.

Quadruple Hanging Takes Place in Baltimore This Morning.

ALL THE MEN WERE NEGROES

Three Condemned for Rape and the Other for Murder.

HISTORY OF THE CRIMES

BALTIMORE, July 28 .- Upon one scaffold, and simultaneously, four negroes were at 9:48 a.m. today ushered into eternity in the Baltimore city jail yard. Three of the men-Cornelius Gardner, John Myers and Charles James-paid with their lives the penalty for criminally assaulting Annie Bailey, a thirteen-year-old negro girl, while Joseph Bryan, the fourth member of the quartet, killed Mary Pack, a negress with whom he had lived.

A fifth negro, Daniel Rodgers, convicted of killing his brother-in-law, Charles Lewis, was to have occupied the same scaffold, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Lowndes, and he now occupies a cell in the penitentiary.

As early as 7 o'clock crowds of morbidly curious persons thronged the streets leadng to the jail, in the hope of getting a ing to the jail, in the hope of getting a glimpse of the execution. Sheriff Hoffman had been overrun with applications for passes, but to all these he turned a deaf ear. His deputies, the jail wardens and twenty witnesses, as the law requires, the spiritual advisers of the condemned and representatives of the press were the only persons allowed within the inclosure.

Gardner, the only Catholic in the quartet, was attended by Father Busche, the others being accompanied to the gallows by Rev. C. W. Goins, Rev. J. W. Beckett and Rev. R. Parker, evangelists.

The Final Preparations.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Sheriff Hoffman arrived at the jail and the final preparations for the execution were begun. At 9:15 the prayers and songs of the prisoners were ut short by a notice from one of the deputies to get ready for the march to the galties to get ready for the march to the gal-lows. The witnesses gathered in the corri-dor to catch a glimpse of the men. All eyes were on the cells. The men made their final preparations in their cells, with the assistance of the death watch and their spiritual advisers. They seemed particular as to their appearance.

Then, accompanied by the clergymen, the solemn procession started to the office of

Then, accompanied by the clergymen, the solemn procession started to the office of Warden Hall. The crowd of spectators in the corridor was parted by the deputies, leaving a wide passageway. Along this the men walked with attempted bravery and courage, although their downcast eyes were raised only occasionally to meet the curious glances of the spectators. In the warden's office the final statements of the men were made and their farewells said. men were made and their farewells said.
Then the deputies garbed the men in black robes for their death.

Again the procession was formed, and the march began out through

Again the procession was formed, and the march began out through the jail corridor to the back entrance. The black-robed figures moved slowly by the side of the clergymen, and the deputies surrounded them. Every sound was hushed and the spectators did nothing more than whisper in making comments to each other. Upon arrival at the scaffold the more invadiant. arrival at the scaffold the men immediately ascended it, and the deputies performed the final offices of binding the limbs and pulling down the masks over the faces.

All Fall Together.

This done, deputies and clergymen left the structure, Sheriff's Clerk Heine being the last to descend the steps. When all was pronounced in readiness Sheriff Hoffman sprung the trap and like a shot the four men dropped to their death.

The necks of James, Myers and Bryan were broken by the fall and they died almost instantly. Gardner's cap became dis-arranged in the fall and his contorted face was visible to the horrified spectators. He was apparently conscious about ment, after which he slowly s This accident, which was entirely unavoidible, was the only feature to mar the erwise perfect action. James' body was the first to be lowered, at 10:17. Gardner's was suspended forty-four minutes sheriff preferring to be satisfied that life was extinct in all cases before he moved the bodies from the scaffold.

The remains of the four men were turned over to undertakers, to be buried at the direction of the families of the dead men.

History of the Crimes.

Cornelius Gardiner, Charles James and John Myers were convicted of criminally assaulting Annie Bailey, colored, thirteen years of age, at her home in Vine street. The crime was particularly revolting. It was committed on April 23. The men were indicted on May 1 and found guilty on June 12 On the following day, in passing senence, Judge Wright dwelt at length the nature of the charges against the men, and said it would have been a lasting disgrace to the court had the jury returned any verdict other than guilty. He added that he was disposed to give prisoners the benefit of all doubt, but in this case there was neither doubt nor extenuating circum-stances. In order to thoroughly satisfy himself before passing sentence, he said he had employed a detective to go over the ground independent of the testimony be ground independent of the testimony be-fore the court, and to find, if possible, some extenuating circumstances. The detective had failed to find one circu tending to lessen the aggravated nature offense.

The girl was in her room on the second The girl was in her room on the second floor of her little home, alone, at the time of the assault. The men entered one at a time. A sister of the girl discovered the crime and reported it to the police. Garding the house in a ner was found hiding in the house in a small attic room. He was covered with dust and dirt and presented a woebegone appearance. No trouble was experienced in locating the other two and the trio was soon under arrest. For a time it was fear-ed that the victim's injuries would cause leath. She underwent convulsion after vulsion. After two weeks of suffering, durng which the child was unconscious most of the time, her strength returned and she was sufficiently recovered to appear before her assailants

Bryan Murdered His Wife.

Joseph Bryan was convicted of the murder, on April 23 last, of his common law wife, Mary Pack, colored. Bryan had lived about six years with the woman, who had deserted her husband to take up with him. They were both of a quarrelsome disposition and their fights were the talk of the neighborhood of their home, at 123 Rogers avenue. About a week prior to the murder the woman upbraided Bryan for not giving her enough money to keep their establish-ment with. After the usual quarrel Mary left the house and went to live with a fflend at 205 South Dallas street.

Bryan did not discover her whereabouts until the day of the murder, when he went to the Dallas street house and demanded that Mary return with him and bring some of his clothing, which he claimed she had carried away with her. A quarrel followed. Bryan says the woman threatened to scald him and lunged at him with a knife. Bryan overcame her, took the knife away and deliberately cut her throat. The woman's fifteen-year-old daughter witnessed her mother's death Bryan consessed her mother's death Bryan connessed her mother's death. Bryan fessed, but said he was drunk at the time. This was denied by witnesses, and the jury on June 13 rendered a verdict in the first degree after twenty-five minutes' delibera-

A MENACE TO LIFE FOUR ON SCAFFOLD GOV. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER LOCAL RULE IN CUBA LITTLE GIRL OUTRAGED SENT FROM SPAIN

He Wrote a Cabinet Officer Criticising the War Department.

Also Urged a More Vigorous Policy in the Conduct of Philippine Campaign.

Gave Rise to Predictions of Early The interesting statement is made in connection with the retirement of Mr. Alger from the cabinet that Gov. Roosevelt of New York wrote a letter urging his retirement and also that Gen. Otis be relieved in the Philippines and Brooke be succeeded by Wood as military governor of Cuba.

This letter, it is stated, was written by Governor Roosevelt to a member of the cabinet some time ago, prior to the last general outburst of anti-Alger talk, some weeks before his actual resignation, and this letter is said to have been the cause of the revival of the matter after Alger had said several times, in answer to earlier rumors, that he would not resign. It may be remembered that there was

some friction between Roosevelt and Alger in connection with the famous "round robin" Roosevelt participated in getting up while he was with the Rough Riders at Santiago. Secretary Alger severely criticised Roosevelt for a letter of protest he protest the Sarretary in this connection. wrote to the Secretary in this connection, and there was considerable excitement ever the matter at the time.

This is said to have been entirely made up by the two men after Roosevelt's return from the war, but Roosevelt never approved of the management of the War De-

Criticised the War Department. It is stated that in his letter to a cabinet

officer several weeks ago he was very se vere in his criticism of the general course of the War Department and insisted that the administration could not afford to be held responsible for Alger, nor to continue the military policy in the Philippines or in

He urged more vigorous and effective op-He urged more vigorous and effective op-erations. It is said that this letter was shown to the President at once, as it was intended to be, and that from this started the renewal of the demand for Alger's re-tirement that resulted in his resignation. When the President sent for Gov. Roose-velt, as he did some little time before Alger resigned, it is said that the object in calling esigned, it is said that the object in calling him to the White House was to talk over his letter, and to try to reach some under standing that would avoid hasty action in It was supposed after this interview be-

tween the President and Governor Roose-velt that the whole matter would go over for two or three months before final action and the immediate and sudden resignation of Alger is attributed to friction between the Secretary and another War Department official.

HOME TO BE BOUGHT FOR DEWEY. Its Value Will Depend on the Contri-

butions of the People. There can no longer be any doubt as to whether a home will be purchased by popuar subscription for Admiral George Dewey. At a meeting of the national Dewey home fund committee today it was found that the aggregate amount of cash actually received by Treasurer Roberts is \$16,700, from a to-tal of over 23,000 subscribers. One hundred eral government for the whole island, tal of over 23,000 subscribers. One hundred and three subscribers gave \$10,000. The should be preceded by gradual steps, begin tatement was made that the \$5,000 prom

nal would be forthcoming shortly, bringing the grand aggregate up to \$21,700. The committee agreed to close the sub-scriptions before the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York in September and then to proceed, after consultation with the admiral as to location, etc., to purchase the home with whatever funds they may at

ised some time since by the New York Jour

that time have in hand.
"We will purchase the home if not another dollar is received," is the declaration of the committee, 'so that the question now is whether the patriotic and generous people of the country will permit the pur-chase of a home at the nation's capital for he hero of Manila with twenty or thirty housand dollars." Those who desire to contribute are urged by the committee to contribute are urged by the committee to contribute at once. All contributions should be forwarded to Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., who will issue souvenir receipts for the subscriptions.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

The Yellow Fever Situation a Havana.

The following has been received by Surgeon General Sternberg from Dr. O'Reilly at Havana: "J. W. Dawson, civilian, Los Animas ho

pital, Havana, yellow fever, seriously ill; some improvement past two days. "Acting Assistant John V. Hamilton died, Matanzas, 26th, evening, chronic nepthritis." Surgeon Hamilton was appointed

from Durant, Miss., and has been in ser-A private letter from General Ludlow at Havana, to a friend in this city, gives a very encouraging account of the situation in that city. He says that the healthy condition of the city is such as to leave the doctors without employment to a great ex-tent. The 2,200 troops in the Havana com-mand are in excellent health and condition. It is in Havana now the time of year when there is usually the most sickness, but the precautions taken by the American authorties in cleaning up the city and prevent ing disease has been to make health conditions such as never before known. General Ludiow also feels very much encouraged about the government of the city and the establishment of municipal police and general regulations for the city and says the reforms instituted by the Americans are working successfully

The following dispatches from General Brooke at Havana have been received by the War Department:
"General Wood reports 26th: 'No more cases reported among troops or government employes; sanitary condition of city excel-lent. Intensely hot weather. I think safely consider the present epidemic over." "Death report, 26th, Holguin: Albert B. Ruin, G, 10th Cavalry, typhoid."

Army Orders.

Private Harry Fisher, hospital corps, Washington barracks, District of Columbia has been detailed as acting hospital stew ard and assigned to duty at that post.

Private Benjamin F. Mason, hospital corps, Great Gull Island, New York, is detailed as acting hospital steward. He will be sent to Fort Hunt, Virginia, and will report upon his arrival to the commanding officer to relieve Acting Hospital Steward Charles F. Ebbesen. When Steward Ebbeen is thus relieved he will be sent to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report upon his arrival to the commanding officer of the squadron of the 3d United States Cavalry for duty

with the regiment. Charles Bertschy, hospital corps, Washington barracks, District of Columbia, is York. He will be sent to that post, and will report upon lifs arrival to the commanding officer. 26th Infantry, United States Volunteers, for duty with that regiment.

Acting Hospital Steward Hugh C. Clower, hospital corps. Plum Island. New York is ospital corps, Plum Island, New York.

transferred to Fort Washington. Maryland. Capt. Edgar A. Sirmyer, 33d Infantry. United States Volunteers, has been ordered to report for duty with his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Movements of Warships. The Annapolis has arrived at Funchal and

First Step in the Self-Government of the Island.

CONFERENCES WITH THE PRESIDENT

Independence.

THE COMING CENSUS ribly outraged by an unknown negro yes-

Recent reports from Cuba indicate that the people there have been given to understand that President McKinley has recently made some new and far reaching of the island. These reports grow out of several conferences held at the White House, prior to the President's departure, when he talked over the Cuban situation with a number of representative Cubans, including Senor Quesada, the government representative for Cuba; Mr. Horatio Rubens, and also with a Cuban party headed by the younger Garcia, son of the late General Garcia.

During these conferences the future of Cuba was gone into very fully, and many questions involving the betterment of the prisoner near the edge of town and he was hurriedly taken to jall by a circuitous route and placed in a steel cage. He partially answers the description given by the little girl, who will be brought here today to identify him. He claims to be innocent and island were discussed. It was rather an abstract discussion, however, and when some of the Cuban callers asked the President if he would not make a distinct an-nouncement of policy, he replied that acts are better than promises, and that instead gives his name as Samuel Johnson, twenty-six years old, and from southern Maryland. Intense excitement exists at Williamsport, of making a general announcement of what it was proposed to do in Cuba, and when the Cubans would be given direction of af-

fairs, it would be better to formulate a policy and then proceed to carry it out, letting results speak.

While some of the Cuban callers had at first hoped for a definite announcement, they came away convinced that the President's view was the correct one and they dent's view was the correct one, and they have informed their friends, both here and in Cuba, that while no specific declaration of policy would be forthcoming, yet they of policy would be forthcoming, yet they might rest assured that the spirit of the act of Congress concerning a withdrawal from Cuba would be fully carried out by the administration in Washington, and that instead of a general promise to that effect, there would be a series of acts intended to develop the capacity of the Cubans for self-government.

Local Self-Government First. The manner in which this self-govern-

ment could be inaugurated was gone into quite fully during these conferences. It appeared to be the general view that the first step should be confined to giving the Cubans a vote on the choice of their city and town officers, and after that the elections could be extended, until, if the first experiment proved satisfactory, an election could be had for a federal form of govern-

ment for the island at large.

This was discussed in most general terms, the President being a listener rather than a participator in the discussion, but his Cuban callers came away convinced that he shared with them the view that the calling cal self-government in the towns.

The Cuban Census.

In this connection the Cuban census which is about to be taken was discussed as it will be a starting point for the grant of the franchise, and the elections. It was felt that difficulties over the manner of taking the census, whether by native Cubans under military supervision or under Census Director Merriam, could be adjust-

ed, although there is considerable difference as to the manner of procedure. But superior to these points of detail are everal questions of policy involved, and these were discussed at considerable length during the conferences. One of these was as to the extent of the franchise to be granted in Cuba, whether a limited franhise, or one with restrictions as to educaion, property holding, etc.

In this connection also the suggestion was made that a precedent should not be established in Cuba in granting an unrestricted franchise, which would form a precedent for Hawaii and the Philippines. On the other hand, it was felt that unrestricted suffrage was in line with the gen-eral sentiment in this country. The ques-tion is more than academic, as it must be decided very soon in connection with the list of inquiries which the census inspectors must make in Cuba. The mere enumeration of the number of inhabitants could be speedily made, but if there is to be a limit-ed franchise the questions answered by each Cuban inhabitant must show the extent of

education, property holding, etc. The Result of the Conferences.

It is out of these general talks between the President and his Cuban callers that the reports now in circulation in Cuba have originated. Some of the reports have been considerably magnified and have given the impression that there has been some new and specific declaration of policy as Cuba. As a matter of fact, however, talks were quite general and informal, the President being desirous of hearing all shades of opinion on the future of the isand.

MELINE INCONSISTENT.

Attacking Concessions in the Treaty, but Would Have Made Greater Ones.

The semi-official statement in Paris that American leather does not get the minimum rate under the new reciprocity treaty, alhough M. Meline's cabinet offered this low rate to American leather, causes considerable amusement in official circles here, as it s one of the recorded facts of the recent negotiations that M. Meline, who is now attacking the new treaty, offered far greater concessions on American goods than the present ministry permitted to be inserted in the treaty as finally formed. M. Meline was at the head of the ministry during the early stages of the reciprocity negotiations, and at that time Commissioner Kasson re ceived a proposition from the French au-thorities that the minimum tarif would be granted on the entire list of American goods ent to France. This proposition of Meline cabinet stood until two weeks ag although a new ministry had come in The present ministry decided, how ever, that the original offer of the Melia cabinet had gone too far, and as a resul new proposition was put forward two weeks ago, to omit from the minimum that a large number of agricultural products, leather, horses, cattle, butter, produced largely in France. In the final draft, twenty for the order of these executions are made, learning ty-four of these exceptions are made, large-ty in the interest of French agricultural products, so that the instrument is much nore considerate of French interests than t would have been if framed under the ort would have been if iginal proposition of M. Meline, who is now at the head of the opposition to the treaty.

Portuguese Reciprocity Arrangement. The error in the Portuguese reciprocity arrangement, which caused it to be withheld for revision, may prove more of a complication than was at first supposed. The arrangement in its present form has gone through the Portuguese diet, so that it is probable that its revised form will have to be submitted to the diet, thus causing con-siderable delay in putting the arrangement into effect. The error relates to the rate of reduction on still wine. the Dolphin has sailed from Boston for

Brutal Crime of a Negro Near Mondell's

Goods Shipped to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Twelve-Year-Old Daughter of T. F. REPORT TO BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

Catalan Manufacturers Will Not Readily Surrender Their Markets.

CLASS OF ARTICLES EXPORTED

Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines afforded a market for over \$40,000,000 worth of Spanish goods per annum, according to a statement of the British consul at Barcelona, just received by the treasury bureau of statistics. About three-fourths of this amount was in manufactured goods, and considerably more than one-half of this market was that of Cuba alone. According to the statement which Consul Roberts sends to the British foreign office, dated June 18, 1899, the exports of Spain to Cuba in 1896 amounted to 134,461,675 pesetas; to Porto Rico, 37.660,809 pesetas, and to the Philippines, 38,357,757, making a total of 210,480,241 pesetas; and, accepting the value of the peseta at 20 cents, this makes a total of \$42,006,048.

Kinds of Articles Sent.

Of the 134,461,675 pesetas' value of goods exported to Cuba in 1896 82,652,093 pesetas, according to Consul Roberts, consisted of manufactured goods, 50,850,556 provisions and 959,026 of raw materials. Of the 37,660,809 pesetas' value of goods

exported from Spain to Porto Rico in 1896 exported from Spain to Porto Rico in 1896 the value of 29,167,977 pesetas was manu-factured goods, 8,401,501 provisions and 151,321 pesetas raw materials. To the Philippines, of the 38,357,757 pese-tas' value of goods exported from Spain, the value of 34,250,892 pesetas was manufac-tured goods, 4,070,557 provisions and 36,308

aw materials. Totalizing the three colo-ies, Consul Roberts finds that of the 210,-480,241 pesetas' value of goods exported from Spain to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines in 1896 the value of 146,30,962 pesetas was manufactured goods, 63, 22,624 provisions and 1,146,655 pesetas raw

For Freight and Passengers. To this market for \$42,000,000 worth of

in size. This bay was named Unknown Spanish produce, which the three colonies never before been seen by white mer were supplied, Mr. Roberts adds 23,000,000 pesetas, or \$4,600,000, for money paid to the found at the head of Disenchantment bay. Spanish steamship companies for the carrying trade to and from the colonies,

In Icy bay, opposite Carroll's glacier, an immense glacier three-quarters of a mile in width was discovered and named Harri-The imports into Spain from the colonies he says, amounted in 1896 to 266,877 tons from Cuba, 25,071 tons from Porto Rico and 40,985 tons from the Philippines, and computes that the amount paid in freight amounted in the commerce with Cuba to 7,826,310 pesetas: Porto Rico, 782,130, and the Philippines, 2,254,175, or a total of 10,862,615 pesetas, and says: "If to this be added the value of passage money to and from the colonies, putting it at the low average of 250 pesetas a head, it shows a further 13,000,000 pesetas per annum, giving a total of 22,000,000 pesetas per annum. ie says, amounted in 1896 to 260,877 tons cier is located observations were taken which show that its ice wall has receded three miles since Muir and Reed visited the ocality and established their survey tweny years ago.
These details were brought by local members of the party, who left the steamer Elder at Kodiak. ing a total of 23,000,000 pesetas per ani President Enjoys Himself in Long paid in freight and passage money to the steamship companies for the carrying trade to and from the colonies."

Will Not Give Up the Markets.

President was out bright and early this Consul Roberts expresses the opinion that morning, accompanied by his niece, Miss Spanish manufacturers and dealers are not Duncan, and Private Secretary Cortelyou. He went for a long walk toward the lake going to give up the markets of Cuba, Por-Rico and the Philippines without a strug-Mrs. McKinley rested well last night, and gle. He also intimates that other nationalthis morning is feeling better than she has ities have in the past participated in the for several days. The President has been so-called Spanish trade with these Islands by locating in Spain and thus getting the advantage of low tariff rates into the ismay go down to the golf links this after may go down to the golf links this after moon and try the game.

The annual regatta of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club, which will be held August 7, is expected to exceed all former regattas. Dr. W. Seward Webb of Shellands which was originally given to commerce originating in Spain. On this sub-

tariff on manufactured goods was very considerably increased with the view of virtually giving a monopoly to goods manufactured here for exportation to the col-onies. This, of course, gave an enormous impetus to manufacture in this province factories increased largely in number and the Catalan manufacturers grew rapidly The only way in which foreigners who had good clients in the colonies could meet this competition and retain their markets was by starting factories in the country, the goods thus being manufactured in the peninsula entering the Spanish colonies on the same terms as those of the Spanish manufacturers, whereas, if shipped from England or elsewhere, the prohibitive duty

In the year 1892 the Spanish customs

purchasing from the Catalan manufactur-ers, exported the merchandise from here free of duty." Classes of Articles Sent From Spain.

rendered competition impossible; or, by

having a resident agent in this city, who

decisions of the conference. The commit-tee decided to accept the proposal of M. Beurgeois of the French delegation, that The following tables indicate the classes of articles exported from Spain to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines in 1896, the year discussed by Consul Roberts, including all articles or classes of articles in which the value exceeded 1,000,000 pesetas: Principal exports from Spain to the Phil-ppines in 1896: Cotton fabrics, 25,470,731 o setas; paper, and manufactures of paper, 571,302; leather and manufactures of

leather, 1.012,858. Principal exports from Spain to Porto Rico in 1896; Cotton and manufactures of cotton, 12,439,767 pesetas; shoes, 5,380,740; sendals, 3,601,380; rice, 2,652,611; soap, 1,-255,814; common oil, 1,202,075.

235,814; common oil, 1,202,075, Principal exports from Spain to Cuba in 1896; Wheat flour, 20,326,882 pesetas; cot-ton manufactures, 18,721,287; leather shoes, 17,249,760; sandals, 13,433,510; firearms, 9,-361,200; wine, 7,440,803; preserved foods 4.742.361; flax, hemp. &c., and manufac-tures of these, 3,700.687; common oil, 3,-316,218; seap, 3,176,846; manufactures of wcod, 2 257,840; wax and stearin, 2 005.622; beans, 1,878,619; onlors, garlie and pota-toes, 1,205,115; smoking paper, 1,885,231; packing paper, 1,42,235; rice, 1,494,849; corn, 1,432,815; pressed meat, 1,581,570; soup pastes (vermicelli, &c.), 1,435,399; saf-fron, 1,171,230; woolen blankets, 1,009,856.

Ordered to Their Regiments.

Officers of the volunteer army, recently appointed, have been ordered to join their regiments at the following named points: Capt. Edward H. D. Cough, 28th Infantry, headquarters, Camp Meade, Pa.; Second Lieut. Milton H. Hollingsworth, 29th In-fantry, headquarters. Fort McPherson, Ga.; First Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson and Second Lieut Francis J. Ellison, 30th Infantry, headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; First Lieut Francis J. Ellison, 30ta Infantry, headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; First Lieut. William F. Godson, 31st Infantry, headquarters, Fort Thomas, Ky.; First Lieut. William S. Weaver, 32d Infantry,

headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Capt. William L. Geary, First Lieut. James

A. Ruggles and Second Lieut, Robert Collins, 35th Infantry, headquarters, Van-couver barracks, Wash. Thirty-third Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Capt. Charles W. Van Way and First Lieut. Tilman Campbell.

Thirty-fourth Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, headquarters, Fort Logan, Colo.: Capt. Frederick Goedecke, Capt. Robert Calverley, Capt. William C. Wyman, First Lieut. George E. Gibson, First Lieut. C. J. Gelshbush, First Lieut. Harry C. Barnes, First Lieut. Lieut, Leonard L. Deitrick and First Lieut

Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Volunt Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, headquarters, Vancouver barracks, Wash.: First Lieut. Bissell Thomas, First Lieut. Theophilus B. Steele, First Lieut. Alvin C. Voris and First Lieut. James M. McManus. Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, headquarters, Vancouver barracks, Wash.: Capt. William L. Geary, First Lieut. James A. Ruggles and Second Lieut R. W. Collins. NEW YORK, July 28.-The fifth biennial tian Temperance Union, it is announced. will meet in Edinburgh, Scotland, Monday, June 25, 1900. The executive committee will be held on Friday, June 22.

THE STAR BY MAIL. Persons leaving the city for any